

GLOSSARY

SECTION I

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AATD	Aviation Applied Technology Directorate
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
AEC	Activity Environmental Coordinator or Alternate
AEM	Advanced Environmental Management Training
AIN	Ammunition Information Notice
AMO	Authorized Military Official
AP	Affirmative Procurement
AR	Army Regulation
ARAR	Applicable and Relevant or Appropriate Requirement
ARC	Activity Recycling Coordinator
ASD	Accumulation Start Date
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
ASU	Ammunition Storage Unit
AUL	Authorized Use List
BEM	Basic Environmental Management Training
BOSS	Base Operating Supply System
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CE	Conditional Exemption
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CCL	Container Contents Log
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHN	Community Health Nurse
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
CP	Contingency Plan
CTL	Container Turn-in Log
CWA	Clean Water Act
CX	Categorical Exclusion
DA	Department of Army
DAC	Disposal Authority Code
DDA	Designated Disposition Authority
DDESB	Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board
DEH	Directorate of Engineering and Housing---changed to DPW
DENIX	Defense Environmental Network & Information eXchange
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DMWR	Depot Maintenance Work Request
DOD	Department of Defense
DO	Delivery Order
DODAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address Code
DOT	Department of Transportation
DOL	Directorate of Logistics
DPC	Directorate of Peninsula Contracting
DPTMSEC	Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization & Security
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
DRM	Directorate of Resource Management
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office

DTID	Disposal Turn-in Document - DD Form 1348-1A
EA	Environmental Assessment
EBS	Environmental Baseline Study
ECC	Environmental Command Council
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EIF	EPCRA Inventory Form Data Entry System
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EM	Environmental Management
EM HB	Environmental Management Handbook
EMS	Environmental Management System
EMT	Environmental Management Team
ENRD	Environmental and Natural Resources Division
EO	Executive Order
EOD	Explosives Ordnance Disposal
EOD TEU TWO	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training & Evaluation Unit Two
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPA ID	EPA Identification Number
EPP	Environmentally Preferable Product
ESD	Engineering Services Division
ESD	Environmental Screening Document
FE	Fort Eustis
FFCA	Federal Facilities Compliance Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FR	Federal Register
FS	Fort Story
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
GSA	General Services Administration
GOCO	Government Owned, Contractor Operated Activity
HazCom	Hazard Communication Standard
HazMart	Centralized Facility for Requisitioning Hazardous Materials
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HAZMIN	Hazardous Waste Minimization
HazWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HC	Hazardous Chemicals
HCEP	House Chemical Exchange Program
HEMTT	Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air
HIN	Hazardous Item Number
HM	Hazardous Materials
HMH	Hazardous Material Handler or user
HMWCP	Hazardous Materials & Waste Contingency Plan
HMIS	Hazardous Material Information System
HRSD	Hampton Roads Sanitation District
HS	Hazardous Substance
HTIS	Hazardous Technical Information Services
HW	Hazardous Waste
HWAF	Hazardous Waste Accumulation Facility
HWC	Hazardous Waste Coordinator or Alternate
HWCP	Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan
HWH	Hazardous Waste Handler
HWM	Hazardous Waste Management
HWS	Hazardous Waste Supervisor
HWMP	Hazardous Waste Management Plan

IAW	In Accordance With
ICP	Integrated Contingency Plan
IEC	Installation Emergency Coordinator
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IEM	Intermediate Environmental Management Training
IH	Industrial Hygiene
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
LBPMC	Lead-Based Paint Management Coordinator
LDR	Land Disposal Restrictions
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LOI	Letter of Instruction
LQG	Large Quantity Generator
MACAC	Mid-Atlantic Coastal Area Committee
MEDDAC	Medical Department Activity
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MR	Munitions Rule
MRIC	Munitions Rule Implementation Council
MRIP	Munitions Rule Implementation Policy
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAB	Naval Amphibious Base
NAR	Notice of Ammunition Reclassification
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NHW	Non Hazardous Waste
NIOSH	National Institute for Safety and Health
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOV	Notice of Violation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Response Center
NRW	Non Regulated Waste
NSN	National Stock Number
OB/OD	Open Burning/Open Detonation
ODC	Ozone Depleting Chemical
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAO	Public Affairs Office
Para	Paragraph
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
POC	Point of Contact
POI	Program of Instruction
POV	Personally Owned Vehicle
P2	Pollution Prevention
PPA	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990
PPC	Pollution Prevention Coordinator
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPOA	Pollution Prevention Opportunity Assessment
PROFS	Professional Office System
PWC	Public Works Center (Navy, on Fort Story)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RC	Recycling Coordinator
REC	Record of Environmental Consideration

RDT&E	Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation
ROD	Record of Decision
RONA	Record of Non-Applicability
RMP	Risk Management Program
RMP	Risk Management Plan
R ³	Resource Recovery and Recycling
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SAS	Satellite Accumulation Site
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control & Countermeasures Plan
SW	Solid Waste
SWCC	Solid Waste Collection Center
SSW	Special Solid Wastes
TB	Technical Bulletin
TCFE	Transportation Center, Fort Eustis
TCLP	Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TEU	Technical Escort Unit
TM	Technical Manual
TO	Technical Order
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
TRI	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSDF	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility
TSDR	Treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling
TSP	Tri-Sodium Phosphate
TSS	Less than 90 - Day Temporary Storage Site
USATC	U. S. Army Transportation Center
USATCFE	U. S. Transportation Center at Fort Eustis
USC	United States Code
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UW	Universal Waste
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VDH	Virginia Department of Health
VHWMR	Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations
WDL	Waste Description Log
WMM	Waste Military Munitions
WSA	Waste Stream Analysis
XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence

SECTION II

SPECIAL TERMS and DEFINITIONS

Accumulation: A site that does not hold RCRA Interim Status or a RCRA permit (i.e., a site that does not have active RCRA Part A or Part B permit applications) may accumulate hazardous waste for a short period of time before shipping it off site. The waste must be accumulated in either tanks or containers; it may not be accumulated in surface impoundments. Generators of more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste per month may accumulate their waste for up to 90 days before shipping it off site.

Accumulation Start Date (ASD): The ASD is a key compliance date for Hazardous Waste Management (HWM) and Universal Waste Management (UWM). The ASD sets in motion when other actions must occur. The ASD must be assigned to a container of Hazardous Waste when HWs are first added to the container at a TSS or when the quantity limitation is reached at a SAS. The ASD must be assigned to a container of Universal Waste when UWs are first added to the container or the container is issued by the HWAF. Once the ASD is placed on a container, it cannot be changed. The “shell game” of moving a container from one accumulation area to another or re-containerizing the hazardous or universal waste does not restart the ASD. ***Do not falsify the ASD.***

Active Munitions Inventory: The supply of chemical and conventional military munitions that are available for issue and use for combat, training, demonstrations, or research, development, testing, or evaluation.

Active Range: A military range that is currently in operation, construction, maintenance, renovation, or reconfiguration to meet current DOD component training requirements and is being regularly used for range activities.

Activity: An activity is a command, subcommand, off-site reserve command, directorate, tenant, contractor, subcontractor, Corps of Engineers (COE) Office, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO), or an organization located or conducting operations at Fort Eustis or Fort Story.

Activity Environmental Coordinator (AEC): The AEC is the single point of contact for all activity environmental matters and is the Activity Recycling Coordinator. AECs must be in the grade of Warrant Officer (WO1) or above for military units, GS-11 or above for government civilians or equivalent, and appropriate management level for contractor personnel.

Acutely Hazardous Waste: Any hazardous waste with an EPA Hazardous Waste Code beginning with the letter “P”, or any of the following “F” codes: F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027. These wastes are subject to stringent quantity standards for accumulation and generation.

Ammunition and Explosives Storage Facility: Any facility used for the storage of military munitions. This definition includes, but is not limited to: earth-covered magazines, above ground magazines, and open-air storage areas.

Ammunition Storage Unit (ASU): See Ammunition and Explosives Storage Facility.

Ammunition Supply Point (ASP): An area designated to receive, store, issue, and manage military munitions.

Amnesty Program: A Service based program intended to ensure the maximum recovery of standard military ammunition and explosives (A&E) outside the normal supply system. It is not intended to circumvent normal supply issue and turn-in procedures. It is established and implemented so that an individual is not intimidated or prevented from freely turning in A&E that has gotten outside the system.

Aqueous: Term usually meaning water based or water solution.

Activity Recycling Coordinator (ARC): The ARC is the generating activity's point of contact for recycling IAW TCFE Pam 200-1, Integrated Solid Waste Management.

Asbestos-containing Material (ACM): Any material or product, which contains more than 1 percent by weight asbestos.

Ash: The fly ash or bottom ash residual waste material produced from incineration or burning of solid waste or from any fuel combustion.

Authorized Military Official (AMO): A DOD representative with the express written authority to designate an entire class or type of munitions as a waste at one time.

Authorized State: A State, which has obtained authorization from EPA to direct the RCRA program.

Authorized Use List: List of hazardous materials, which an activity is authorized to requisition from the HazMart.

Beneficial Use: A use, which is of benefit as a substitute for natural or commercial products and does not contribute to adverse effects on health or environment.

Biomass: Biomass materials such as leaves, animal feces, limbs (under 3 feet in length and 1/2 inch in diameter), and items that decay rapidly.

Certification: Statement of professional opinion based on knowledge and belief.

Characteristic Waste: A waste classified as hazardous because it is ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic as determined by the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure. It has an EPA Hazardous Waste Code in the range D001 to D043.

Chemical Munitions and Agents: A munition that through its chemical properties, produces lethal or other damaging effects on human beings, except that such term does not include riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke and other obscuration materials.

Civil Authorities: Civilian law enforcement units at the local, State, or Federal level.

Civilian Munitions Personnel: Civilian employees of the DoD, a DoD Component, or a private entity under contract to DoD or a DoD Component, who have received formal training in the identification, handling, removal, and treatment of pyrotechnics, explosives, and propellant PEP materials.

Clean wood: Uncontaminated natural or untreated wood. It does not include wood that has been treated, adulterated, or chemically changed in some way; treated with glues, binders, resins, or painted, stained, or coated.

Closed Range: A military range that has either taken out of service as a range or put to new uses that are incompatible with range activities or the military no longer considers the range to be a potential range area. A closed range is still under the control of a DOD component.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The detailed regulations, written by Federal agencies, to implement the provisions of laws passed by Congress. Regulations in the CFR have the force of Federal law.

Commercial Waste: All solid waste generated by establishments engaged in business operations other than manufacturing or construction.

Compost: A stabilized organic product by a controlled aerobic decomposition process in such a manner that the product can be handled, stored, and or applied to the land without adversely affecting public health or the environment.

Compound: A substance composed of atoms or ions of two or more elements in chemical combination.

Conditional Exemption: An exemption from the regulatory definition of hazardous waste; therefore, from compliance with specific environmental requirements pertaining to the storage and transport of hazardous waste. This exemption is conditional in that compliance with certain criteria and requirements.

Construction Waste: A solid waste, which is produced or generated from construction, remodeling, or repair of pavements, houses, commercial building, and other structures.

Container: Any portable device, in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled and includes transport vehicles that are containers themselves (e.g., tank- trucks, tanker-trailers, and rail cars), and containers placed on or in a transport vehicle.

Contaminant: Any unwanted physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water, or soil.

Contingency Plan: A document setting out an organized planned and coordinated course of action to be followed in the event of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, which could threaten human health or the environment.

Corrosivity:

a. A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of Corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties:

(1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.4, as determined by a pH meter using either the test method specified in the "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste Physical/Chemical Methods."

(2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55 C (130 F as determined by the test method specified in NACE (National Association of Corrosion Engineers) Standard TM-01-69 as standardized in Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods"

b. A solid waste that exhibits the characteristics of Corrosivity and has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

Deflagration: As relating to open burn, deflagration is a rapid chemical reaction in which the output of heat is enough to enable the reaction to proceed and be accelerated without input of heat from another source. Deflagration is a surface phenomenon with the reaction products flowing away the un-reacted material along the surface at subsonic velocity. The effect of a true deflagration under confinement is an explosion. Confinement of the reaction increases pressure, rate of reaction and temperature, and may cause transition into a detonation.

Demilitarization: The act of: (1) Disassembling chemical or conventional military munitions for the purpose of recycling, reclamation, or reuse of components; or (2) Rendering chemical or conventional military munition innocuous or ineffectual for military use (i.e., removing the military offensive or defensive characteristics), which may include the disposal of unusable components of the munition. The term encompasses various approved demilitarization methods such as mutilation, alteration, or destruction to prevent further use for its originally intended military purpose.

Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB): A Joint Service board composed of a chair, voting representatives from the Services, and a permanent military and civilian Secretariat, to perform Board operational and administrative functions. The DDESB provides impartial and objective advice to the Secretary of Defense and DoD Components on explosive safety matters.

Designated Disposition Authority (DDA): The only personnel in the DOD authorized to declare unused military munitions as WMM except in the case of explosives or munitions emergency, abandoned munitions, or a declaration by the Authorized Military Official (AMO). Each Service has at least one DDA and may elect to have more (e.g., a DDA for a particular program or command). The single manager for conventional ammunition (SMCA) is the single DDA at the DOD level. DDAs are responsible for evaluating munitions that are excess to current requirements or otherwise no longer part of the active inventory for safety, other uses, R3 possibilities, and treatment.

Destruction: The act of detonating non-waste used or unused munitions by means other than the originally designed weapon delivery system. Destruction includes those activities by EOD technicians when conducting range clearance operations, training, responding to EOD emergencies or destruction of off-range UXO. However, it does not include demilitarization methods of open burning or open detonation (OBOD), which are considered a means of treatment for WMM.

Detonation: As relating to open detonation, detonation is a violent chemical reaction within a chemical compound or mechanical mixture evolving heating and pressure. A detonation, which proceeds through the reacted material toward the un-reacted at a supersonic velocity. The result of the chemical reaction is exertion of extremely high pressure in the surrounding medium forming a propagating shock wave that originally is of supersonic velocity.

Dike: An embankment or ridge of either natural or man-made materials used to contain liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

Discarded Material: A material, which is:

- a. Abandoned by being:
 - (1) Disposed.
 - (2) Burned or incinerated.
 - (3) Accumulated, stored or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned or incinerated.
- b. Recycled.
- c. Considered inherently waste-like.

Discharge: The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of any quantity of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, or non-hazardous wastes, [petroleum product or non-petroleum oil](#) into or on any drains, land, or waters. [Discharge is synonymous with the terms “spill” and “release”. Discharges may involve materials or wastes in liquid, solid or gaseous form.](#)

Disposal: The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

Disposal Facility: A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which the waste will remain after closure.

Drip Pad: An engineered structure consisting of a curbed, free-draining base, constructed of non-earthen materials and designed to convey preservative kickback or drippage from treated wood, precipitation, and surface water run-on to an associated collection system at wood preserving plants.

Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory: An annual report submitted to the SERC, respective LEPC, and local fire departments. It provides information about those hazardous materials and extremely hazardous substances stored at the installation above threshold planning quantities. Also referred to as the Tier 2 or Tier II report.

Empty Containers (DOT or OSHA Empty):

- a. Containers are not empty until they are sufficiently cleaned of residues and purged of vapors to remove any potential hazards.
- b. Labels have to remain on containers until empty.
- c. Labels must be removed, defaced, or painted over once the container is empty.
- d. Containers may be reused for other purposes when empty.

Empty Containers (RCRA Empty):

a. A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any hazardous waste, except a waste that is a compressed gas or that is identified as an acutely hazardous waste is empty if:

(1) All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, e.g., pouring, pumping, aspirating, scraping, and

(a) No more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue remain on the bottom of the containers or inner liner;

or

(b) No more than 3% by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or the inner liner if the container is less than or equal to 110 gallons in size,

or

(c) No more than 0.3% by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is greater than 110 gallons in size.

b. Wastes removed IAW (a) above are usually from closed-top, closed-head, or non-removable top containers. Wastes removed from open top or removable tops should have less than the quantities listed in (a) above, e.g., paint residue bonded to the container, which cannot be removed by normal scraping.

c. A container, which has held a compressed gas, is empty when the pressure in the container is at atmospheric pressure and valve stem has been removed or holes have been made in the container to prevent reuse. This includes aerosol cans.

d. A container or an inner liner removed from a container that once held an acutely hazardous waste is empty if:

(1) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate; or

(2) The container or inner liner has been cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or

(3) In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate with the container has been removed.

e. Labels have to remain on containers until they are sufficiently cleaned of residues and purged of vapors to remove any potential hazards.

Environmental Assessment: A concise analytical document prepared when it is uncertain as to whether a federal action will have significant impact on the environment.

Environmental Impact Statement: A detailed, comprehensive analytical document prepared when a federal action will significantly affect the environment.

EPA Identification Number (EPA ID): The number assigned by EPA to each hazardous waste generator, hazardous waste transporter, or hazardous waste facility.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number or Code: The number assigned by the EPA to each hazardous waste.

Delete – no longer used: EPCRA Inventory Form Data Entry System (EIF): The EIF is the automated data entry system created by ENRD and distributed to installation activities. All installation activities use this system to provide hazardous material inventories to ENRD. EIF consists of a data disk, applicable MSDS and a signed certification form.

EPCRA Reports: This is an informal general term that refers to Hazardous Materials Inventory and Munitions Expenditure Reports.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal: The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and final destruction of UXO or unused munitions as a hazardous material. It may also include the rendering safe or treatment of used or unused munitions.

Explosives or Munitions Emergency: A situation involving the suspected or detected presence of UXO, damaged or deteriorated explosives or munitions, an improvised explosive device (IED), other potentially explosive material or device, or other potentially harmful military chemical munitions or device, that creates an actual or potential imminent threat to human health, including safety, or the environment, including property, as determined by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist.

Explosives or Munitions Emergency Response: An immediate response by explosives and munitions emergency response personnel to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment or destruction of the explosives or munitions or their transport to another location to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. Reasonable delay in the completion of an explosives or munitions emergency response, which is a necessary, unforeseen or uncontrollable circumstance; do not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency. Explosives and munitions emergency responses can occur on either public or private lands and are not limited to responses at RCRA facilities.

Explosives or Munitions Emergency Responders: Individuals trained in conventional or chemical munitions or explosives handling, transportation, render-safe procedures, or destruction techniques. Explosives or munitions emergency response specialists include DoD emergency explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) technicians, technical escort unit (TEU) personnel, DoD-certified civilian or contractor personnel; and other Federal, State, or local government, or civilian personnel similarly trained in explosives or munitions emergency responses.

Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS): An EHS is any substance listed in 40 CFR Part 355 Appendix A and Appendix B (also referred to as Section 302 of EPCRA). These appendices encompass a special list of hazardous

chemicals. This list was established by the EPA to identify hazardous materials that could inflict serious, irreversible harm from accidental releases. Special reporting procedures must be executed in the event of a release.

Facility: A site, which manages hazardous waste at the site location (usually fence line to fence line). Facilities are also called generators, “TSDFs” or “TSDRs”

Flash Point: The minimum temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable vapor-air mixture near the surface of the liquid or solid. An ignitable mixture is one that, when ignited, is capable of the initiation and propagation of flame away from the source of ignition. Propagation of flame means the spread of the flame from layer to layer independent of the source of ignition.

Form R Report: The Form R report (also referred to as the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory) is an annual report submitted to the EPA. It provides information concerning types and quantities of certain chemicals that are released into the environment, transferred off site as hazardous waste, and that, which is recycled. The requirements for this report are outlined in Section 313 of EPCRA. The Form R is prepared by ENRD based on hazardous material inventory information provided by installation activities.

Free Liquids: Liquids, which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.

Friable Asbestos: Any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos by weight, which when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Fugitive Emission: Any emission not controlled by a pollution control device.

Garbage: Readily putrescible discarded materials composed of animal, vegetable or other organic matter.

Generating Activity: Each Activity that manages hazardous chemicals, hazardous materials, hazardous substances, solid wastes, universal wastes, non-hazardous wastes, and hazardous wastes.

Generator: Any facility, by site location, which manages hazardous chemicals, hazardous materials, hazardous substances, solid wastes, non-hazardous wastes, and hazardous wastes.

Halogen: One of the following elements; fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), iodine (I), and astatine (At).

Halogenated: A compound that contains one or more of the following elements; fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), iodine (I), and astatine (At). Usually refers to a carbon compound.

Hazard Communication Standard: Safety standard defined by OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Hazardous Chemicals (HCs): U. S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) term for any element, chemical compound, or mixture of elements and compounds that is a physical or health hazard. MSDSs (Material Safety Data Sheets) are required for these materials.

Hazardous Materials (HMs) or HazMat: U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) term for a substance or material which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated. For DOT transportation purposes, this term includes hazardous substances and hazardous wastes in addition to serviceable materials. **Unless otherwise stated in this SOP the terms “Hazardous Materials” or “HazMat” will be used to mean serviceable hazardous materials (HMs) or hazardous chemicals (HCs) only.**

Hazardous Substances (HSs): The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) term for substances identified by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability (CERCLA) Act, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, and hazardous

wastes which pose a potential hazard to human health or the environment.

Hazardous Waste (HW): EPA term for a solid waste that poses a potential hazard to human health or the environment when not properly managed due to its ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic properties. Examples: oil based paints, highly flammable solvents, strong acids or bases, etc.

Hazardous Waste Activity: The handling of hazardous waste as in the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of any hazardous waste.

Hazardous Waste Discharge: The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or state waters.

Hazardous Waste Constituent: A constituent, which caused the EPA to list the hazardous waste.

Hazardous Waste Coordinator (HWC): HWCs manage the activity's hazardous waste accumulation sites: Temporary Storage Sites (TSSs) or Satellite Accumulation Sites (SASs). HWCs are the Recycling Coordinators at this level. A HWC must be in the grade of E-5 or above for military units, GS-5, WG-6 or above for government civilians or equivalent, and appropriate supervisory level for contractor personnel.

Hazardous Waste Generation: The act or process of producing a hazardous waste.

Hazardous Waste Handler (HWH): An individual having assigned duties that involve handling hazardous wastes.

Hazardous Waste Management (HWM): The systematic control of the generation, collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Hazardous Waste Minimization: See Waste Minimization.

Hazardous Waste Supervisor (HWS): A first line supervisor of Hazardous Waste Handlers (HWHs).

Household Hazardous Waste: Any household waste, which meets the definition of a hazardous waste.

Household Waste: Any waste material, including garbage, trash, refuse, derived from households including, single and multifamily residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day use recreational areas, excluding sanitary waste in septic tanks.

Ignitability:

a. A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

(1) It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24% alcohol by volume, and has a flashpoint of less than 60 C (140 F), as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester.

(2) It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.

(3) It is a flammable compressed gas as defined by DOT and as determined by the test methods approved by the EPA Administrator.

(4) It is an oxidizer as defined by DOT.

- b. A solid waste that exhibits the characteristics of ignitability has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.

Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs): Devices fabricated in an improvised manner that are designed to destroy, disfigure, distract, or harass and that consist of explosive, destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals. These non-standard devices may be made from military or non-military materials.

Inactive Range: A military range that is not currently being used, but that is still under military control, and which the military both considers to be a potential range area and has not put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. A potential range area is defined as meeting one of three criteria: These are: (1) (Mobilization and Force Projection) Ranges that are held by a DoD component for the purpose of preparing individuals and units for worldwide deployment, redeployments, or demobilization in response to war, stability, and support operations or projected training requirements that would exceed current active range capabilities; (2) (Force Structure) Ranges held as inactive during realignment, reorganization, stationing, or re-equipping of units projected to use these ranges under new training requirements; or (3) (Future) Ranges that are held by DoD Components for future use in support of the National Security Policy or DOD Component doctrine that ensures the capability to produce, establish, and maintain conditions needed for operational success.

Incompatible Waste: A waste, which is unsuitable for:

- a. Placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials;

or

b. Commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions and because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire, or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or flammable fumes or gases.

Industrial Waste: Any solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not regulated as hazardous wastes.

Inorganic: All substances except hydrocarbons and their derivatives, or all substances not considered to be compounds of carbon.

Institutional Waste: Any solid waste emanating from institutions such as but not limited to hospitals, nursing homes, orphanages, or schools.

Integrated Contingency Plan: The US Army Transportation Center plan describing hazardous substance and petroleum discharge prevention and response actions. It includes regulatory requirements associated with the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan, Facility Response Plan, and Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures Plans.

Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR): Restrictions that require treatment of wastes or wastes meeting certain specifications before land disposal.

Land Disposal: Placement in or on the land and includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave, or concrete vault or bunker intended for disposal purposes.

Large Quantity Generator (LQG): A site is a LQG if it meets any of the following criteria:

- a. The site generated in one or more months during the year 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of RCRA hazardous waste;

or

b. The site generated in one or more months during the year, or accumulated at any time, 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of RCRA acutely hazardous waste;

or

c. The site generated or accumulated at any time more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

Leachate: Liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste.

Litter: Any solid waste that is discarded or scattered outside the immediate area.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): LEPCs comprise representatives from local government, emergency planners & responders, private industry, federal facilities, military installations and citizens of a given local area. LEPCs are recipients of the Emergency & Hazardous Chemical Inventory (also known as the Tier 2 or Tier II report), disseminate information from the Emergency & Hazardous Chemical Inventory reports to public requests for such information and develop contingency plans for responding to hazardous substance discharges. The U.S. Army Transportation Center is a member of and submits Tier 2 reports to two LEPCs (reports are also submitted to the SERC and local fire departments). Fort Eustis submits Tier 2 reports to the Peninsula Local Emergency Planning Committee. The Fort Story Tier 2 report is submitted to the Virginia Beach Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Listed Wastes: These wastes are listed as hazardous under RCRA because they have at least one of the following properties: ignitability, Corrosivity, reactivity, toxicity, or acutely hazardous. Container residues or spill residues from listed wastes will also be listed. They bear EPA Hazardous Waste Codes beginning with the letters F, P, U, or K:

“P” - Listed (Acutely HW): Discarded commercial chemically pure products or sole active ingredient, off-specification species, container residues, or spill residues listed on the “P” list. Waste codes start with “P” e.g. P001.

“U” - Listed (Toxic HW): Discarded commercial chemically pure products or sole active ingredient, off-specification species, container residues, or spill residues listed on the “U” list. Waste codes start with “U” e.g. U001.

“F” - Listed: Mostly spent solvents from non-specific sources. Waste codes start with “F” e.g. F001.

“K” - Listed: Mostly wastes from specific manufacturing sources. Waste codes start with “K” e.g. K001.

Management: Management of hazardous chemicals, hazardous materials, hazardous substances, solid wastes, non-hazardous wastes, universal wastes, and hazardous wastes includes but is not limited to the following functions: budgeting, funding, acquisition, safety, transportation, identification, classification, packaging, labeling, marking, record keeping, handling, storage, use, disposal, reporting, inspecting, and personnel training.

Manifest: The shipping document originated and signed by the generator, which contains the information specified in RCRA and VHWMR. See Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest.

Manifest Document Number: The serial number assigned to the manifest or delivery document for record keeping and reporting purposes.

Material Profile: is a serialized document used to identify waste streams having hazardous properties, various EPA codes, and DOT shipping information.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS): A document prepared by the importer or manufacturer listing a product's

hazardous chemicals, physical properties, chemical properties, health effects, and appropriate safety precautions for utilizing the product.

Military Magazine: See Ammunition and Explosive Storage Facility.

Military Munitions: All ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the US Department of Defense or the US Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the Department of Defense, the US Coast Guard, the US Department of Energy, and National Guard personnel. Includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by DoD Components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. Does not include: wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, devices, and components thereof. (However, it does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under DOE's nuclear weapons program after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, have been completed.

Military Range: A designated land or water area set aside, managed, and used to conduct research on, develop, test and evaluate military munitions and explosives, other ordnance, or weapon systems, or to train military personnel in their use and handling. Ranges include firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, and buffer zones with restricted access and exclusionary areas. This definition does not include airspace, or water, or land areas underlying airspace used for training, testing, or research and development where military munitions have not been used.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): A provision of the Clean Water Act which prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by EPA, a State, or where delegated, a tribal government on an Indian Reservation.

Non-halogenated: A compound that **does not** contain one or more of the following elements; fluorine (F), chlorine (Cl), bromine (Br), iodine (I), and astatine (At). Usually refers to a carbon compound.

Non-Hazardous Waste (NHW): A term for a special solid waste not meeting the definition of a hazardous waste and originating from hazardous chemicals or hazardous materials. Examples: oily rags, oil and grease contaminated dry sweep, latex paints, etc.

Non-regulated Waste: An often-confusing term that usually means the waste is not regulated as a hazardous waste.

Nuisance: An activity which unreasonably interferes with an individual's or the public's comfort, convenience or enjoyment such that it interferes with the rights of others by causing damage, annoyance, or inconvenience.

Off-site: Any site that does not meet the definition of on-site.

Oil: A general term for petroleum and non-petroleum oils. Petroleum oils include fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluid, motor oil, and lubricating oil. Non-petroleum oils include mineral oil, animal fat, and vegetable oils. All oils are considered hazardous materials.

On-site: The same or geographically contiguous property, which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person, but connected by a right-of-way, which he controls, and to which the public does not have access is also considered on-site property.

Open Burn (OB): Open burning means the combustion of any material without; control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion; containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to

provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion, and control of emission of the gaseous combustion products. Most OB sites are permitted as miscellaneous units as part of the EPA permitting process for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities. See Deflagration.

Open Detonation (OD): A chemical process used for the treatment of unserviceable, obsolete, and or waste munitions whereby an explosive donor charge initiates the munitions to be detonated. Although surface detonations can be performed under certain circumstances, most munitions are treated in four to six-foot-deep pits for safety purposes. Most OD sites are permitted as miscellaneous units as part of the EPA permitting process for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities. See Detonation.

Open Dump: A site on which any solid waste or hazardous waste is placed, discharged, deposited, injected, dumped, or spilled so as to create a nuisance or so as to pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment, including the pollution of air, land, surface water or ground water.

Organic Compounds: All compounds of carbon (C) except binary compounds as the carbon oxides, carbides, carbon disulfide, etc. and tertiary compounds as metallic cyanides, phosgene, carbonyl sulfide, etc.

Package or Outside Package: A packaging plus its contents.

Packaging: The assembly of one or more containers and any other components necessary to assure compliance with minimum packaging requirements under DOT and includes containers (other than freight containers or over packs), portable tanks, cargo tanks, tank cars, and multi-unit tank car units.

Person: An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, any interstate body, or federal government agency.

pH: A scale used to measure the relative strength of an acid or base. A pH of 1 is a strong acid and a pH of 14 is a strong base.

Pile: Any non-containerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage.

Pollutant: Any substances, which causes or contributes to, or may cause or contribute to environmental degradation when discharged into the environment.

Pollution Prevention (P2): Generally, the use of processes, practices, or products that reduce or eliminate the generation of pollutants and wastes, including those processes, practices, and products which protect natural resources through conservation or more efficient utilization.

Putrescible Waste: Any solid waste, which contains organic material capable of being decomposed by microorganisms and cause odors.

Reactivity:

a. A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

- (1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent changes without detonating.
- (2) It reacts violently with water.

- (3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.
- (4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
- (5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste, which when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment;
- (6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement;
- (7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reactions at standard temperature and pressure;
- (8) It is a forbidden explosive as defined by DOT or as a Class A or Class B explosive as defined by DOT.

b. A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity and has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.
Reclaimed Material: A material which is processed or reprocessed to recover a usable product or is regenerated to a usable form.

Reclamation: The processing or regeneration of a material to recover a usable product. Examples are recovery of lead from spent batteries, silver from photo processing, and regeneration of spent solvents.

Resource Recovery and Recycling (R3): A DoD initiative to demilitarize military munitions using methods other than open burning/open detonation. This initiative includes reuse, or sale “as is” (e.g., Foreign Military Sales), conversion to a commercial product for sale or industrial use, or disassembly or modification and partial or whole use for a military application.

Recycled Material: A material, which is used, reused or reclaimed.

Recycling: The use or reuse of waste as an effective substitute for a commercial product, or as an ingredient or feedstock in an industrial process. It also refers to the reclamation of useful constituent fractions within a waste material or removal of contaminants from a waste to allow it to be reused. Recycling implies use, reuse, or reclamation of a waste, either on site or off site, after it has been generated.

Recycling Coordinator (RC): The RC is the generating activity’s point of contact for recycling.

Refuse: All solid waste having a character of solids rather than liquids and which are composed wholly or partially of materials such as garbage, trash, rubbish, litter, and residues from spill cleanups, or other discarded materials.

Regulated Activity or Activity Subject to Regulation: Any activity subject to regulation under the RCRA, SDWA, CAA, or regulations of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Regulation: The control, direction and governance of solid and hazardous waste activities by means of the adoption and enforcement of laws, ordinances, rules and regulations.

Release: Synonymous with the terms “spill” and “discharge”. Releases may involve materials or wastes in liquid, solid or gaseous form.

Representative Sample: A sample of a universe or whole, which can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.

Residual: The hazardous waste remaining after treating, disposing or recycling hazardous waste.

Resource Conservation: Reduction of the amounts of waste generated, reduction of overall resource consumption, or utilization of recovered resources.

RCRA Permit: A site which has submitted both a RCRA Part A permit application and a RCRA Part B permit application, and has had the Part B permit application approved.

Rubbish: Any combustible materials or slowly putrescible discarded materials which include but not limited to wood, painted matter, plastic and paper products, rags, and other combustible materials or slowly putrescible materials not include as garbage.

Responsible Individual: An individual authorized to sign official documents for and act on behalf of a company or organization.

Reuse: A material is “used or reused” if it is either:

a. Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product. However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products;

or

b. Employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product.

Satellite Accumulation Site (SAS): Accumulation site where the volume of hazardous wastes must not exceed 55 gallons of HW or 1 quart of acutely HW at or near point of generation, under the control of the operator generating the waste. HWs must be turned in within 3 days to a TSS or HWAF.

Scrap Metal: Bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars), which when worn or superfluous can be recycled.

Secondary Container: A storage device into which a container can be placed for the purpose of containing any leakage of hazardous waste from such emplaced container.

Shipment: The movement or quantity conveyed by a transporter of a hazardous waste between a hazardous waste generator and a designated HWM facility of a subsequent transporter.

Site: Any holder of an EPA Identification Number. A site may be a “generator”, a “facility” (or “TSDR facility”), or both, or a non-regulated facility which has conservatively requested and received an EPA ID number. The land or water area upon which a facility or activity is physically located or operated, including, but not limited to adjacent land used for utility systems such as repair, storage, shipping, or processing areas, or other areas incident to the controlled facility or activity.

Sludge: Any solid waste, semi-solid or liquid waste generated from municipal, commercial or industrial wastewater treatment plants.

Solid Waste (SW): EPA term for any discarded material including materials which are abandoned, recycled, reclaimed, or accumulated speculatively.

Solvent: A substance (usually liquid) capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances. Solvents include, but are not limited to, the non-spent materials listed in EPA Hazardous Waste Codes F001 through F005.

Source Code: The production or service process associated with generation of waste.

Source Reduction: Any practice which reduces the amount of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal, and any practice which reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

Source Separation: Separation by the waste generator of materials that are collected for use, reuse, or reclamation.

Speculatively Accumulated Material: A material, which is accumulated before being recycled. A material is not accumulated speculatively; however, if the person accumulating it can demonstrate that the material is potentially recyclable and has a feasible means of being recycled; and that during the calendar year (commencing on January 1) the amount of material that is recycled, or transferred to a different site for recycling, equals at least 75% by weight or volume of the amount of that material accumulated at the beginning of the period. In calculating the percentage of

turnover, the 75% requirement is to be applied to each material of the same type (e.g., slags from a single smelting process) that is recycled in the same way (i.e., from which the same material is recovered or that is used in the same way).

Special Solid Waste (SSW): A term for solid wastes (excluding hazardous wastes) that are difficult to handle and/or require special precautions because of hazardous properties or the nature of the waste creates waste management problems in normal operations. These items cannot be discarded in dumpsters. SSWs include: Universal Wastes (UW), Non-Hazardous Wastes (NHW), asbestos, rubber tires, appliances, steel drums, compressed gas cylinders, aerosol cans, containers of liquids, filters, Used Oil, etc.

Spent Material: Any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing.

Spill: Any accidental or intentional unpermitted spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, non-hazardous wastes, petroleum products or non-petroleum oil into or on any land, drains or water. The term “spill” is synonymous with the terms “discharge” and “release”. Spills may involve materials or wastes in liquid, solid or gaseous form.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): SERCs are mandated by federal law. They receive Emergency & Hazardous Chemical Inventory (Tier 2) and Toxic Chemical Release Inventory reports and interface with local emergency planning committees. The Department of Environmental Quality serves as the SERC for the State of Virginia.

Storage: Temporary holding of waste pending treatment or disposal. Storage methods include containers, tanks, waste piles, and surface impoundments.

Storage of Hazardous Waste: Containment, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such hazardous waste.

Superfund: The program operated under the legislative authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (SARA) that funds and

carries out the EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority level on the list, and conducting and/or supervising the ultimately determined cleanup and other remedial actions.

Surface Impoundment: Treatment, storage, or disposal of liquid hazardous waste in ponds.

Temporary Storage Site (TSS): Accumulation site, which may hold any volume of hazardous wastes from any source. Waste may only be accumulated for 14 days before turning-in to the HWAF.

Tier 2 Report: The Tier 2 report (also referred to as Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory [or Tier II](#)) is an annual report submitted to the State of Virginia and applicable local emergency planning committees IAW EPCRA. It provides emergency planners and responders with information pertaining to the hazardous materials that exist at Fort Eustis and Fort Story. This report is prepared by ENRD based on hazardous material inventory information provided by installation activities.

Toxicity:

Training on HWM: Formal instruction, supplementing an employee's existing job knowledge, designed to protect human health and the environment via attendance and successful completion of a course of instruction in hazardous waste management procedures, including contingency plan implementation, relevant to those operations connected with the employee's position at the facility.

Transferred Range: A military range that is no longer under the control of a DOD Component and has been leased, transferred, or returned to another entity, to include federal entities, for use.

Transferring Range: A military range that is proposed to be leased or transferred from DOD to another entity or disposed of by conveying title to a non-federal entity. An active range will not be considered a "transferring range" until the transfer is imminent.

Transporter of Hazardous Wastes: A person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, road, or water.

Trash: Combustible and noncombustible discarded materials. Term is used interchangeably with the term rubbish.

Treatment: Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to:

- a. Neutralize such wastes;
- b. Recover energy or material resources from the waste; or
- c. Render such waste non-hazardous or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose; or amenable to recovery, storage, or reduction in volume.

Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF): Site where a hazardous substance is treated, stored, or disposed. TSD facilities are regulated by EPA and States under RCRA.

Triple Rinsed: Containers, which have been flushed three times, each time using a volume of diluents at least equal to 10% of the container's capacity. The diluents must be capable of dissolving the material being removed.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO): Military munitions that have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and that has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to

operations, installation, personnel, or material and remains unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest: The shipping document (EPA Form 8700-22 or 8700-22a) that pertains to hazardous waste and is duly signed by the generator.

Universal Waste (UWs): A limited number of wastes that would otherwise have to be managed as Hazardous Wastes (HWs), e.g., batteries, lamps, pesticides, and mercury containing thermostats.

Universal Waste Handler (UWH): An individual having assigned duties that involve handling universal wastes.

Universal Waste (UW) Lamps: includes but not limited to fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, metal halide bulbs and tubes, etc. This applies to used lamps when removed from the fixture and unused lamps when discarded.

Universal Waste (UW) Batteries: essentially includes all batteries excluding lead acid batteries already managed as recyclables and alkaline batteries.

Unused Military Munitions: Unused military munitions include those that have not been fired, dropped, launched, placed, or otherwise used (e.g., munitions in the active inventory available for issue and use in training or operations; munitions issued to a using unit, taken into the field by that unit, but which are not used and which the unit returns to the ASP for return to the inventory).

Used or Fired Military Munitions: Used or fired munitions are those military munitions that: (1) have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, placed, or otherwise used; (2) munitions fragments, (e.g., shrapnel, casings, fins, and other components, to include arming wires and pins) that result from the use of military munitions; or (3) malfunctions or misfires (e.g., fail to properly fire or detonate).

Used or Reused Material: A material, which is either:

a. Employed as an ingredient (including use as an intermediate) in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal containing secondary materials);

or

b. Employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (for example, spent pickle liquor used as phosphorus precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment).

Used Oil: Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, used, and, as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

Waste Codes: EPA identifiers for hazardous waste consisting of one letter (D, F, P, U, or K) and three numbers.

Waste Description Logs (WDL): A written description prepared by the generating Activity of the waste which includes: names, quantities, and National Stock Numbers (NSNs) of HMs used (See the activity's AUL); names and quantities of non hazardous materials used; and a description of the process used to generate the waste. The TCFE Form 646 will be used.

Waste Military Munitions (WMM): A military munition is a “waste” military munition if it has been identified as: (1) A solid waste or (2) A hazardous waste. In general, WMM are hazardous waste when they exhibit the hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability, Corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity; or are listed as a hazardous waste.

Waste Minimization: The reduction, to the extent feasible, of hazardous waste that is generated or subsequently treated, stored, or disposed. It includes any source reduction or recycling activity undertaken by a generator that results in:

- a. The reduction of total volume or quantity of hazardous waste;
- b. The reduction of toxicity of hazardous waste; or
- c. Both, as long as the reduction is consistent with the goal of minimizing present and future threats to human health and the environment.

Waste piles: Any non-containerized accumulation of non-flowing solid waste that is used for treatment or storage.

Waste Streams (WSs): are defined as a unique set of Solid Waste materials which are based on their chemical properties, physical properties, generating process, packaging, and designated disposal method.

White goods: Any stoves, washers, hot water heaters, refrigerators, freezers, or other large appliances.

Wholly Inert: Those munitions or munitions components that have never contained reactive materials (e.g., dummy munitions). Note: Once an item is employed as a component of a military munition, it is no longer considered wholly inert.

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